Submitted on 30 September 2019 by the **Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson**

74th Session

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Consideration of the Sixth Periodic Report of Lithuania

**Additional Information on the List of Issues (CEDAW/C/LTU/Q/6)**

*The submission can be freely posted on the CEDAW website for public information purposes*

Submitting Institution:



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**Contact Person**:

Tomas Vytautas Raskevičius

Head of the Equal Opportunities Mainstreaming Division

Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson

Address: Gedimino Ave. 11, LT-01103 Vilnius, Lithuania

Phone: +370 706 63768

E-mail: tomas.raskevicius@lygybe.lt

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| RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATE PARTY |
| 1. 1. To adopt comprehensive Action Plan for the implementation of the National Programme of Equal Opportunities of Women and Men, containing strategic, concrete and targeted measures for mainstreaming gender aspects in all areas of life. To allocate specific financial resources for implementing measures within the Action Plan.

2. To provide the Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson with sufficient resources to enable full and proper implementation of its mandate, especially pertaining to its capacity to perform preventive and educational activities and dissemination of equal opportunities. 3. To adopt the updated Regulations of the Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men with the aim of strengthening its independent monitoring mandate. 4. To raise public awareness about victim support services provided by Special Assistance Centers with the aim of improving their accessibility among victims of gender-based violence. 5. To ratify the Council of Europe’s Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. 6. To comprehensively mainstream the aspect of gender within the process of updating the general education programmes.  |

# Background Information

1. The Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson (hereinafter the Office) is a national equality body. The Office performs a quasi-judicial function by investigating individual complaints on alleged instances of discrimination on the grounds of, *inter alia*, gender under the *Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men*[[1]](#footnote-1)and the *Law on Equal Treatment*[[2]](#footnote-2). In the Lithuanian legal system discrimination on the grounds of gender is prohibited in the fields of employment and occupation, provision of goods and services, education, membership in organizations (associations), social security, and all actions by public authorities. The Office also investigates into the instances of alleged harassment and sexual harassment in the fields of employment, occupation and education[[3]](#footnote-3). Based on the new edition of the *Law on Equal Treatment*,[[4]](#footnote-4) which came into effect on 1 January 2017, the Office also performs preventive and educational activities and dissemination of equal opportunities (e.g. awareness raising campaigns). Therefore, the Office is a mixed-type national equality body, combining tribunal-type and promotional-type functions.
2. In the list of questions in relation to the sixth periodic report of Lithuania[[5]](#footnote-5) the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter the Committee) tabled questions, which are directly interlinked with the mandate of the Office. On 3 July 2019 the Ministry of Social Security and Labor officially approached the Office with the request to provide relevant information in response to the inquiries by the Committee[[6]](#footnote-6). The relevant information was provided by the Office on 12 July 2019[[7]](#footnote-7). After familiarizing itself with the Government’s responses to the list of issues, the Office would like to take an opportunity in providing additional information on the topics of **legislative and policy framework** (para. 3), **access to justice and legal complaint mechanisms** (para. 5), **national machinery for the advancement of women** (para. 6), **discriminatory gender stereotypes and harmful practices** (para. 8), **gender-based violence against women** (para. 9) and **education** (para. 15). This submission is developed in the spirit of the para. 7 of the Statement by the Committee on its relationship with national human rights institutions.[[8]](#footnote-8)

# Legislative and policy framework

1. The *National Programme of Equal Opportunities of Women and Men 2015-2021*[[9]](#footnote-9) (hereinafter the Programme) and the *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Programme 2018-2021*[[10]](#footnote-10)(hereinafter the Action Plan) are the key public policy documents for mainstreaming gender equality in all areas of life. The Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (hereinafter the Commission), consisting of the representatives from line ministries, the Department of Statistics and non-governmental organizations, is tasked with monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the National Programme[[11]](#footnote-11). On 12 December 2018 the Office officially published an independent review on the quality and effectiveness of the measures within the Action Plan.[[12]](#footnote-12) The independent review revealed structural problems pertaining to the **quality of measures** within the Action Plan.
2. The independent review by the Office revealed that the majority of the proposed measures within the Action Plan could be described as fragmented and abstract. For example, one of the objectives of the Action Plan is “to reduce sectoral and professional segregation in the labor market on the grounds of gender” (i.e. Objective No. 2). In total five measures are proposed for achieving this objective. Two of them focus on organizing international discussions and conferences, one – on raising awareness among employers on equal opportunities, one – on formulating recommendations for teachers on ensuring equal opportunities within the classes of technology in secondary education and one – on supporting initiatives for reducing segregation. It is apparent that the proposed measures lack concrete, non-accidental and strategically tailored ideas, which could result in factually reduced segregation. For example, it would be highly relevant to develop measure for attracting girls and women into the STEM sector[[13]](#footnote-13) and boys and men into the EWR sector,[[14]](#footnote-14) as these sectors are defined by gender segregation. However, no concrete measures were tailored to address this specific problem.
3. The planned impact of the majority of measures is neither ambitious nor significant. The proposed measures usually are not sufficient for implementing the identified objectives, as their limited volume is not capable of changing the current situation in a preferred direction. For example, one of the objectives of the Action Plan is “to promote motivation and capacities by women to participate in decision making, to create environment conductive for women careers” (i.e. Objective No. 4). In total 11 measures are proposed for achieving this objective, including events for entrepreneurship and leadership by women (Nos. 4.2-4.5, 4.7), research on situational analysis (No. 4.1), structural change on gender balance in community groups (No. 4.6), guidelines (No. 4.7) and group of measures for supporting “initiatives” on work and life balance (No. 4.8), participation of disabled women and girls in public life (No. 4.9) and involvement of men in activities on gender equality (No. 4.10). Despite the fact that there are multiple events foreseen within the framework of these measures, it is sought to attract only 200 participants in total, thus casting a reasonable doubt on volume and effectiveness of the proposed measures. Furthermore, the Action Plan foresees the implementation of multiple “initiatives”, i.e. activities which are not specified in the Action Plan itself. In essence it means that the actual contents of these “initiatives” will depend on submitted proposals by interested stakeholders. In practice these measures could result in short-term projects, which lack sustainability and do not contribute to the strategic redress of gender inequalities.
4. The line ministries, which are responsible for implementing the measures in the Action Plan, are not involved in the process of developing and implementing the Action Partner as equal partners. Three objectives of the Action Plan, namely “to promote higher education among men” (i.e. Objective No. 10), “to conduct awareness raising on reproductive health” (i.e. Objective No. 13) and “to conduct awareness raising among rural women on legal remedies, including legal aid” (i.e. Objective No. 19) , are not accompanied by any concrete measures, because the Ministry of Science and Education, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice did not propose them. The same ministries, accompanied by the Ministry of Culture, do not foresee any trainings on gender equality for their staff, despite the fact that their functions touch upon the core aspects of inequalities between women and men.
5. In its response to the list of issues, the Government indicated that funding for the implementation of the measures within the Action Plan is provided through the total appropriations authorized for the budgetary institutions and authorities of the Republic of Lithuania responsible for the implementation of measures (para. 3). To put it in other words, there are no specific (targeted) financial resources allocated for the implementation of the measures within the Action Plan. The implementing stakeholders (i.e. line ministries and State institutions) are expected to implement the listed measures from their annual appropriations. As a result, the implementing stakeholders are not motivated to propose strategically tailored measures for the Action Plan and usually limit themselves to proposing measures, which will be implemented regardless of their inclusion within the Action Plan.

# access to justice and legal complaint mechanisms

1. In the light of the Committee’s previous concluding observations (CEDAW/C/LTU/CO/5, para. 13 (d))[[15]](#footnote-15), the Government was requested by the Committee to provide updated information on the financial and human resources of the Office and indicate whether the State party envisages establishing decentralized branches at the regional and local levels to facilitate access by women to a complaint mechanism[[16]](#footnote-16). In 2017 the mandate of the Office was significantly extended through the corresponding legal amendment[[17]](#footnote-17) with the aim of introducing preventive and educational activities and dissemination of equal opportunities as one of the functions of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson. Unfortunately, in the period between 2017 and 2019 the Office did not receive any additional funding necessary for its preventive and educational activities.
2. In 2018 the Office received public funding of EUR 507’000. In the course of the budgetary year, the Office used 99.9% of this funding (53,6% were used for staff costs and 20,7% were used for cofounding externally funded projects[[18]](#footnote-18)). In addition to the budgetary funding, the project funding of EUR 150,600 was received from the programmes run by the European Commission and EUR 266,800 from the European Social Fund. It has to be emphasized that all preventive and educational activities on the grounds of, *inter alia*, gender were funded by the project funding, while the Government’s contribution amounted to 20,7% in the form of the cofounding. The Office identifies, develops and submits applications for the project funding on its own initiative, so that it is capable of fulfilling its mandate to perform preventive and educational activities and dissemination of equal opportunities. The project funding allows the Office to cover such important areas as gender-based violence, LGBT+ rights, hate speech, stereotypes in educational curriculum and work and life balance. Unfortunately, this funding practice cannot ensure and guarantee sustainable and strategic implementation of preventive and educational activities, as the project funding is inherently limited in its duration and priorities.
3. In 2019 the Office received public funding of EUR 407’000, despite the fact that well-grounded and justified funding needs articulated in the strategic plan of the Office amounted to EUR 598’000. The difference in EUR 194’000 first and foremost will negatively impact the capacity of the Office to perform preventive and educational activities and dissemination of equal opportunities on the grounds of, *inter alia*, gender. In its response to the list of issues the Government rightfully pointed out (para. 19) that on 1 July 2019 the amendments to the *Law on Equal Treatment*, thereby the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson was made directly responsible for monitoring the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), came into effect[[19]](#footnote-19). In order to perform this new function, the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson established the Commission for the Monitoring on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[[20]](#footnote-20). The annual funding needs for ensuring operational capacity of the Commission amount to EUR 60,000[[21]](#footnote-21). In 2019 the Office received the appropriation of app. EUR 18,000 to facilitate the activities of the Commission.
4. Given the limited funding received by the Office with the aim of exercising its mandate, the Office does not foresee any possibility of establishing decentralized branches at the regional and local levels to facilitate access to the complaint mechanism in the near future.

# NATional machinery for the advancement of women

1. In its previous concluding observations (CEDAW/C/LTU/CO/5, para. 15 (a))[[22]](#footnote-22) the Committee encouraged the State party to strengthen the mandate and authority of and the level of representation of line ministries in the Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men to enable it to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the National Programme effectively. The measure No. 5.1 of the Action Plan foresees “adopting amendments to the Regulations of the Commission, aiming at strengthening the status and mandate of the Commission.” Based on information available to the Office, this measure had not been implemented as of 1 September 2019.
2. The independent review by the Office[[23]](#footnote-23) revealed certain concerns regarding the transparency of the process due to the factual role of the Commission. Based on the current practice, the members of the Commission propose, approve, indirectly implement (through the represented institutions and organizations) and assess the impact of the implemented measures within the Action Plan. However, the existing legal acts exclusively define the Commission as the body of monitoring and supervision.[[24]](#footnote-24) When the monitoring body is directly involved in developing and implementing the Action Plan, its main function of impartial monitoring is being compromised. Therefore, it can be assumed that the current process of implementing the national policies on gender equality lacks transparency.
3. On 27 March 2019 the Ministry of Social Security and Labor officially approached the Office with the request to provide an assessment of the updated draft Regulations of the Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men[[25]](#footnote-25). The Office has positively concluded that the updated draft regulations aim at strengthening monitoring and supervision capacities of the Commission. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Social Security and Labor was encouraged to provide actual possibilities for the Commission to conduct impartial and independent monitoring, as well as to refrain from proposing and approving individual measures for the action plans of the national programmes (as it was before). Despite the fact that interested stakeholders provided their assessment of the updated draft regulations, it has not been officially adopted yet.

and refrain from proposing and approving

# discriminatory gender stereotypes and harmful practices

1. In December, 2018 the Office conducted a representative public opinion survey on gender-based violence and underlying causes of this negative phenomenon[[26]](#footnote-26). The survey revealed that the society perceives the role of a woman on rather traditional terms – she is expected to take care of a man’s needs. For example, 58% of the respondents agreed with the statement that it is a wife’s duty to take care of her husband’s household, while 41% of the respondents agreed that it is a wife’s duty to have sex with her husband. On the other hand, the study revealed that the public understands that disrespect can start with supposedly "innocent" behavior. For example, 60% of respondents agreed that jokes about women are disrespectful towards them. However, the society has divided views about boys’ behavior toward girls (e.g. lifting the skirt, pulling the hair, etc.). 45% identified this kind of behavior by boys as “innocent”, while the remaining 45% opposed. 37% of the respondents agreed with the statement that men are “naturally more aggressive”.
2. The survey revealed that the public is not sure, whether persons suffering from domestic violence receive necessary assistance. 32% of the respondents where not sure about available support services for women and 47% were not sure about available support services for men. Despite the fact that Special Assistance Centers, providing specialized assistance to victims of domestic violence, cover the whole territory of the country, the respondents demonstrate lack of awareness on the available support services. As a result, the accessibility of these services is hampered by the lack of awareness on their availability.

# Gender-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINsT WOMEN

1. As of 1 January 2019, Lithuania has not ratified the **Council of Europe’s Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence** (hereinafter the Convention)[[27]](#footnote-27). Despite the fact that the ratification of this important international document would enable not only to comprehensively mainstream the aspect of gender, but also to encourage recognition of different forms of gender-based (i.e. psychological, economic and sexual) violence within the framework of the national criminal justice system, the political debate is still pending. On 12 March 2018 76 MPs signed a declaration opposing the ratification of the Convention[[28]](#footnote-28). On 15 March 2018 the Parliament refused to include the question on considering the ratification of the Convention in the Parliament’s agenda for the spring session[[29]](#footnote-29). On 12 June 2018 the President of the Republic of Lithuania registered the draft proposal to ratify the Convention before the Parliament[[30]](#footnote-30). However, the draft proposal has not been considered by the Parliament yet.

# education

1. In 2019 the Office conducted an independent review on the assessment of textbooks in relation to gender equality[[31]](#footnote-31). The review, which included 32 textbooks intended for sixth-seventh grade pupils, revealed that said materials contain significantly divergent representation and social roles for women and men. Women are often depicted in the background, as lacking financial resources, and their creative input typically remains underappreciated or ignored. Men, on the other hand, are depicted as active, dominant, engaged with many different interests, and their activities are often represented as important and significant. Textbooks are lacking in the depiction of women’s historical experience and roles where they assumed positions of power, as well as representations of women and men in different professions. The emphasis put on stereotypical gender roles in the reviewed textbooks entrench divergent social expectations for girls and boys, which have a long-term impact on pupils’ vocational choices, career opportunities, and pay gap.
2. It is noteworthy that at the moment the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport is conducting the process of updating the general education programmes, which is a guiding long-term document for organizing primary and secondary education until 2030[[32]](#footnote-32). At the moment the guidelines for updating the general education programmes do not comprehensively address the topics of gender equality and (or) human rights education[[33]](#footnote-33). On 14 May 2015 the Office approached the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport with the request to comprehensively mainstream the aspect of gender within the process of updating the general education programmes[[34]](#footnote-34).

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1. Lietuvos Respublikos moterų ir vyrų lygių galimybių įstatymas (Eng. “Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men of the Republic of Lithuania”), No. VIII-947, 1 December 1998,

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.746227138BCB/FLcEVzJmSQ>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Lietuvos Respublikos lygių galimybių įstatymas (Eng. “Law on Equal Treatment of the Republic of Lithuania”), No. IX-1826, 18 November 2003,

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.222522/ZomTdZpPUx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Harassment and sexual harassment in the field of provision of goods and services is not covered by the national legislation. On 17 September 2019 the Lithuanian Parliament agreed to consider the new edition of the Law on Equal Treatment, which would extend the prohibition of harassment and sexual harassment in the field of provision of goods and services. See: Lietuvos Respublikos lygių galimybių įstatymo Nr. IX-1826 pakeitimo įstatymo projektas (nauja redakcija) (Eng. “Draf Law on Amending the Law on Equal Treatment of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-1826 (New Edition)”), No. XIIIP-3512, 30 May 2019,

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAP/96f31cf082b411e98a8298567570d639>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Lietuvos Respublikos lygių galimybių įstatymo Nr. IX-1826 pakeitimo įstatymas (Eng. “Law on Amending the Law on Equal Treatment of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-1826”), No. XII-2768, 8 November 2016, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/196bcda2a74b11e68987e8320e9a5185?jfwid=i0s9d01kt>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. List of issues and questions in relation to the sixth periodic report of Lithuania, No. CEDAW/C/LTU/Q/6, 18 March 2019,

<http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsvxlfhYepfIYmW0eRMA3oVtP%2bHgelJb66OxyoqiAHydk3FVUtInAnWQ%2fcDrwPjoxq1qcNUWHk%2bfSb19zUdBDl%2b7YcLHdt9RFjR6hTjdZfO59>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Ministry of Social Security and Labor, “Dėl Jungtinių Tautų moterų diskriminacijos panaikinimo komiteto išankstinių klausimų Lietuvai“ (Eng. “Regarding List of Issues by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women”), No. (26.7-23)SD-3375, 3 July 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson, “Dėl Jungtinių Tautų moterų diskriminacijos panaikinimo komiteto išankstinių klausimų Lietuvai“ (Eng. “Regarding List of Issues by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women”), No. (19)PAK-303)S-469, 12 July 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Statement by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its Relationship with

National Human Rights Institutions, No. E/CN.6/2008/CRP.1, 2008,

<https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/Statements/StatementOnNHRIs.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Valstybinė moterų ir vyrų lygių galimybių 2015-2021 metų programa, patvirtinta Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės 2015 m. vasario 4 d. nutarimu Nr. 112 „Dėl valstybinės moterų ir vyrų lygių galimybių 2015–2021 metų programos patvirtinimo“ (Eng. “National Programme of Equal Opportunities of Women and Men 2015-2021, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 112 of 4 February 2015 “On the Approval of the National Programme of Equal Opportunities of Women and Men 2015-2021””), No. 112, 4 February 2015, <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/dc012450b1ca11e48296d11f563abfb0>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Lietuvos Respublikos socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministro 2019 m. sausio 4 d. įsakymas Nr. A1-9 „Dėl Lietuvos Respublikos socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministro 2018 m. birželio 27 d. įsakymo Nr. A1-331 „Dėl Valstybinės moterų ir vyrų lygių galimybių 2015–2021 metų programos įgyvendinimo veiksmų plano 2018–2021 metams patvirtinimo“ pakeitimo“ (Eng. “Order by the Minister of Social Security and Labor of the Republic of Lithuania No. A1-9 of 4 January 2019 “On the Amendment of the Order by the Minister of Social Security and Labor of the Republic of Lithuania No. A1-331 of 27 June 2018 “On the Approval of the Action Plan 2018-2021 for the Implementation of the National Programme of Equal Opportunities of Women and Men 2015-2021”””), No. A1-69, 4 January 2019,

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/aba30e70103211e9a5eaf2cd290f1944>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Moterų ir vyrų lygių galimybių komisijos nuostatai, patvirtinti Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės 2000 m. kovo 7 d. nutarimu Nr. 266 „Dėl moterų ir vyrų lygių galimybių komisijos sudarymo ir jos nuostatų patvirtinimo“ (Eng. “Regulations of the Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 266 of 7 March 2000 “On the Establishment of the Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men and Approval of its Regulations””), No. 266, 7 March 2000, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.96766/EqrhsiqNQI>. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. The mandate by the Office to conduct independent reviews on issues pertaining to discrimination is established under the Article 17.2 of the Law on Equal Treatment. See: Lietuvos Respublikos lygių galimybių kontrolieriaus nepriklausomos apžvalgos apie Valstybinės moterų ir vyrų lygių galimybių 2015-2021 m. programos įgyvendinimo Veiksmų plano 2018-2021 m. priemones ataskaita (Eng. “Report on the Independent Review by the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson of the Republic of Lithuania on Measures within the Action Plan 2018-2021 for the Implementation of the National Programme of Equal Opportunities of Women and Men 2015-2021”), No. (18)NA-1)-1, 12 December 2018, <http://lygybe.lt/data/public/uploads/2018/12/nepriklausoma-apzvalga-2018.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Education, Welfare and Health (EWH). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Concluding Observations on the Fifth Periodic Report of Lithuania, No. CEDAW/C/LTU/CO/5, 24 July 2014, <http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsvxlfhYepfIYmW0eRMA3oVtFpVnhvVGN%2fu2GT3aQrqeUj5G1U2sZHvrIBvKKM%2fQOdsL%2bHyQ2QCyRnp9wezXUpvut%2bhoEQJV57MHLlLjEOIT3>. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. *Supra* 5, para. 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. *Supra* 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. For the comprehensive list of externally funded projects, which are implemented by the Office of thee Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson, please see: <https://www.lygybe.lt/lt/projektaiprojektai>. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Lietuvos Respublikos lygių galimybių įstatymo Nr. IX-1826 1, 16 ir 17 straipsnių pakeitimo ir Įstatymo papildymo 15-1 straipsniu įstatymas (Eng. “Law on Amending the Articles 1, 16 and 17 and Including the Article 15-1of the Law on Equal Treatment of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-1826”), No. XIII-1760, 11 December 2018,

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/77e85e12ff6f11e89b04a534c5aaf5ce?jfwid=-470lijc7q>. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. “New Commission for the Monitoring of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities starts its work”, *lygybe.lt/en*, 25 July 2019, <https://lygybe.lt/en/news/new-commission-for-the-monitoring-of-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-starts-its-work/1134>. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Pagrindinio komiteto išvada dėl 2019 metų valstybės biudžeto ir savivaldybių biudžetų finansinių rodiklių patvirtinimo įstatymo projektas (Eng. “Conclusion by the Main Committee on the Draft Law on Approval of Financial Indicators for the State Budget and Municipal Budgets of 2019”), No. XIIIP-2715, 16 November 2018, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAK/ed648e00e99111e89d4ad92e8434e309?positionInSearchResults=54&searchModelUUID=109d2bd2-2740-41a9-a264-34d5d6762d60>. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. *Supra* 15. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. *Supra* 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. *Supra* 11. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Ministry of Social Security and Labor, “Dėl Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės nutarimo projekto” (Eng. “Regarding the Draft Order by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania”), No. (26.7-23)SD-1590, 27 March 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson, “Visuomenės apklausa: iškreipti lūkesčiai moterims gali paskatinti smurtą” (Eng. “Public Opinion Survey: Distorted Expectations towards Women Might Encourage Violence”), *lygybe.lt*, 28 August 2019,

<https://lygybe.lt/lt/visuomenes-apklausa-iskreipti-lukesciai-moterims-gali-paskatinti-smurta>. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, No. 210, 11 May 2011,

<https://www.coe.int/fr/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/090000168008482e>. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Declaration by the Members of the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania „Dėl Stambulo konvencijos ratifikavimo“ (Eng. “On Ratification of the Istanbul Convention”), 12 March 2018, <http://alkas.lt/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/deklaracija.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Draft Resolution by the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania „Dėl Lietuvos Respublikos Seimo IV (pavasario) sesijos darbų programos“ (Eng. “On the Agenda of the IV (Spring) Session of the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania”), No. XIIIP-1758(2), 15 March 2018, <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAP/82397160281f11e883caab1e5c7c4854>. The voting results can be seen here: <https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=15275&p_k=1&p_a=sale_bals&p_bals_id=-28649>. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Įstatymo „Dėl Europos tarybos konvencijos dėl smurto prieš moteris ir smurto artimoje aplinkoje prevencijos ir kovos su juo ratifikavimo“ projektas (Eng. “Draft Law on Ratification of the CoE’s Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence”), No. XIIIP-2315, 12 June 2018,

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAP/7a5b5ec06e4411e89bb0cb50d0500eab?positionInSearchResults=1&searchModelUUID=16e06f5f-2078-41c7-9805-ed4316740c09>. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson, “Vadovėlių ir kitų mokymo(-si) priemonių vertinimo lyčių aspektu apžvalga” (Eng. “Review on Assessment of Textbooks and (Self)Educational Materials in Relation to Gender Aspect”), Vilnius: 2019, <https://lygybe.lt/data/public/uploads/2019/07/d1_vadoveliu-ir-kitu-mokymossi-priemoniu-vertinimo-lyciu-aspektu-apzvalga-2019.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. For further reference see: <https://www.mokykla2030.lt>. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
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